

[From the Evening Edition.]

THE LADIES' FAIR.—The attendance at the fair at the hall of the Union Fire Company continues to increase both in numbers and brilliancy. It might surpass all the previous nights in splendour and attractiveness. All seemed to vie with each other in contributing to the general enjoyment. It will be continued during the present week. We cannot doubt that under the leadership of the ladies of the congregation, for whose benefit the Fair is held, it will be highly successful.

THE FAIR AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—The ladies connected with the sewing circle of East Baptist Church contemplate holding a Fair at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing on Wednesday evening, next inst. From personal acquaintance with some of the ladies engaged in the enterprise, we have no doubt that the Fair will be a general and popular resort during the week. Certainly, if the efforts of their daughters of our city be as attractive, Odd Fellows' Hall will be nightly crowded.

to the past, present, and future of Louisville, the position assumed is true, that no city can prosper, as it should, unless it establish and foster manufacturers of all kinds. We have said so true again: we repeat it now, and copy the article word for word that all may read it. We wish to keep it before the people, that if they desire the prosperity of Louisville, they must sustain manufacturing.

The commodious stores which have sprung up in all parts of the city, and the expenditures on their roadway palaces by our merchant princes, serve to fully index our commercial prosperity, and the fact that we have no manufacturing factories evidence the absence of manufacturing enterprise and consequent success. Blessed as we are with the finest natural scenery, the most fertile resort and market of the entire South, we possess many inducements and capabilities for the development of manufactures, but the all absorbing spirit of the money-getter, and the love of ease and capital of the city. Experience in

activity of the city, especially those of this country, and that the city is not to be attained without manufactures; and that it is a combination of commercial and manufacturing interests that will give it the quickest and most permanent prosperity. The city of Louisville is a union should the attention of our leading citizens be directed, and every endeavor on their part be made to encourage the manufacturing industry, by fostering our home productions, and removing all difficulties in the path of their success, and to encourage the commerce of the city with her base. Many Western cities, such as Louisville, have surpassed her in point of population and apparent progress. Their growth has been rapid, and their commerce has been so great as to seem to have been centuries ago. The world is never before seen cities arise, as if at the command of a word, and the power of the city is not in a day; and yet the mystery of their power is easily solved. Adventurers from various parts of the country, attracted by a promise of fortune, and a chance of making money, have found a place possessing certain advantages, whether real or speculative, where

saved. These adventurers, bound by no ties of particular locality, and intent only on gaining wealth, have gathered together, and by an energy rarely American, have succeeded in their purpose. Emigrants gather around it to live by its mercenary necessities. Capitalists, European and American, flock to it, to invest their money in the venture. In Yankee enterprise, lead their aid, and the village grows into a town, the town to a city. Towns and cities of the press, irresponsible for the actions of their citizens, are the result. The new city is the new city; vast sums of money are expended in heralding the wonders of its prosperity, and the people are lulled into a sense of ease and security at home, are attracted to its limits. These spend their money, looking to double and treble their investments. The people of one estate attempt to outdo those of another, and in the excitement to gain, they still find the increase of the labor they have expended, and in contentment they lead a life of labor for many years, and then, when the time of one estate has passed, and the new one has begun, they find themselves poorer after but a very few.

The devastating storm which swept over the land of the West, and which has laid waste the country in many of the great and powerful in commerce in

er cities, fell like a summer rain on Louisville. The bold ship at sea, the lumbered her canvases and sails, and the wind of the storm, the gale which dashed other ships, less firmly built, on breakers that foreshadowed them.

But the storm of the South exists over the whole South a feeling of opposition to all those things which Louisville can count as rivals. In a sense, because this feeling deserves to be made of advantage to the South, it is a crime towards us; it is a surely folly to thrust us aside as it is wisdom to accept the proffered aid. But we should be prepared to encourage and sustain them. Are we? As a commercial market, we are the only supply for the South, so we, are in our turn, urged to make friends abroad, when in reality it would be not only wise but money to create rather than purchase new markets.

We have shown, time and time again, that the proper direction of capital, both for individual benefit and for the benefit of the community, is in manufactures. Commerce exhausted, little is to be gained by our means, while manufactures

cently been in the midst of our important business, and we have been able to keep our country branches of business, would alone serve to pay a good percentage on the investment necessary to make the business profitable. The above statement is not carelessly made, but is the result of calculations which are infallibly true.

We must take the single example of an article, which is by no means the most prominent among our manufactured articles of import. We venture to suppose that the cost of this article to the enterprise to the majority of our merchants, to learn at the importation of nails alone into this market amounts to the sum of one hundred and eighty cents per barrel, and that the cost to the manufacturer of the other products of a nail factory would be under fifteen cents to prevent, with iron at our disposal, the possibility of our being able to export any overlying coal straw with nearly half the United States to be supplied, and with every facility for planting and rearing the iron tree, we would not wonder what is there to prevent our retaining within the limits of our own city this large amount of money, in place of sending it abroad.

judgment amounting almost to insanity, to place large sums of money in channels of commerce which pay but a trifling profit, at great risks, and with the possibility of loss, and even of ruin. The amount of money would, therefore, even at the least, be a greater result.

It is, therefore, clear, in view of this South Atlantic influence and connection which can do better to employ their money in producing such articles as are in demand, than in the commerce of Louisville. We ask the question, but we anticipate the answer. They cannot. And if they will not credit their money to the commerce of Louisville will they have to turn to some other destination, to be the leading market for the South and Southwest.

THE INCOMING GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The results of the election in the State Government are now definitely ascertained, and may be summed up as follows:

For Governor, John A. Dix, Treasurer, Frederick W. H. Johnson, Attorney General, and State Engineer, are known.

The Senate is "Republican."

The Assembly is divided between the three parties, the Democrats having the most members, the Republicans being the second largest and the Know-Nothings least numerous. The latter party having the largest number of members in the New Judges of the Court of Appeals are Democrats and one Know-Nothing. The Judges of the Supreme Court are three Democrats, two Republicans, and five Know-Nothings. These changes also produce the following results: The Commissioners of the Land Office will consist of five Know-Nothings and two Republicans. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund will consist of four Know-Nothings and one Republican. The Canal Board will consist of two Democrats, two Know-Nothings, and one Know-Nothing. The Canal Board will consist of six Know-Nothings and three Republicans. The Board of Education will consist of three Know-Nothings and three Republicans (or two Republicans and a Democrat). The Board of Agriculture will consist of four Know-Nothings, one Republican, and one Know-Nothing.

The Executive, both branches of the Legislature and a majority of the newly elected Judges are favorable to a prohibitory liquor law, though a majority of the Legislature are probably for amending the present statute.

The Executive, the Legislature, and the majority of the new Judges, favor the present canal enlargement.—*Ecc. Journal*.
